Memorandum of Claim and Objection

In the Matter of: William-Charles; Dunn
Declared by: R. Lindsey-Morgan;Taylor

1. **No man or court possesses lawful authority to substitute itself for a true claimant.** Where no injured party appears, no valid claim exists, and all proceedings are void for want of standing.

2. **The right of every man to speak for himself, or to appoint the champion of his choosing, is absolute.** Any attempt to deny this right under color of a so-called "license to practice law" is null and void, for no such license exists in law. The "Bar" is not a licensing authority but a private guild.

3. **Any officer or agent who asserts exclusive authority in this matter engages in false impersonation.** To represent oneself as possessing powers or licenses that do not exist in law is fraud, and no fraud may stand.

4. **It is the duty of this court to prove its authority.** It is the duty of every actor proceeding under color of office, title, or position to provide evidence of a valid oath of office and a fidelity or surety bond as required by law. Until such proof is entered into the record, no lawful authority is established.

Declaration

I speak in full authority of my claim: all proceedings without a true injured party are trespass; all denials of the right of self-representation or appointed assistance are unlawful. All officers are hereby called to prove their oath and bond, failing which they stand in dishonor and trespass. Let it be entered on the record.

R. Lindsey-Morgan;Taylor
Date: 10-01-25
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IN THE COURT OF RECORD

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

In Support of Memorandum of Claim and Objection

This Memorandum of Law is submitted in support of the Memorandum of Claim and Objection declared by R. Lindsey-Morgan;Taylor. The issues presented are: (1) whether any court or officer may substitute itself for a true claimant; (2) whether the right of self-representation is absolute; (3) whether any officer or agent asserting exclusive authority without proof of license, oath, or bond commits fraud and impersonation; and (4) whether this Court must prove its own authority before proceeding.

Authorities:

1. U.S. Constitution:
- Amendment I: Right to petition for redress of grievances.
- Amendment V & XIV: No deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process.
- Amendment VI: Right to assistance of counsel, which includes the right to refuse counsel and represent oneself.

2. *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975) – The Supreme Court held the right of self-representation is absolute when knowingly and voluntarily invoked.

3. *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103 (1975) – No one may be restrained without sworn proof of probable cause.

4. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966) – Protections against compelled self-incrimination must be observed.

5. *Ex parte Phares*, 612 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. Crim. App. 1981) – A warrant or capias issued without sworn affidavit is void.

6. Black's Law Dictionary (11th Ed.) – "Fraud": A knowing misrepresentation of the truth or concealment of a material fact to induce another to act to their detriment. "Impersonation": The act of pretending to be another person or to represent authority one does not lawfully hold.

7. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC 3-401, 3-308) – No obligation is enforceable without signature and verification. Fraudulent or unsigned instruments are void.

8. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Art. 14 – All persons are entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent tribunal.

9. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Art. 10 – Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.

Argument:

The right of every man to speak for himself is absolute and beyond license. In *Faretta v. California*, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that an accused has the constitutional right to proceed without counsel if he voluntarily and intelligently elects to do so. Any statute or rule purporting to deny this right is void.

No court may substitute itself for a true claimant. Where no injured party appears, no valid

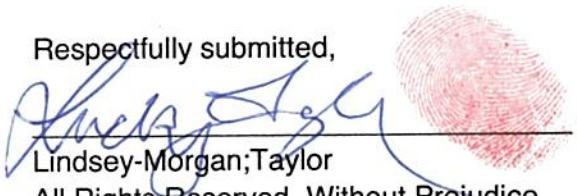
claim exists, and proceedings are void for want of jurisdiction. As established in *Gerstein v. Pugh*, a neutral magistrate must make a finding of probable cause based on sworn affidavit. Absent this, liberty may not be restrained.

Fraud and impersonation are established when any officer or agent represents powers or licenses that do not exist in law. As Black's Law Dictionary defines, fraud is the knowing misrepresentation of authority to induce compliance, and impersonation is the act of falsely holding oneself out as possessing lawful power. The "Bar" is not a licensing body established by the people, but a private guild. No exclusive license to practice law exists by constitutional authority. Therefore, denial of self-representation is fraud and impersonation under color of law.

The duty of every officer and the court itself is to prove lawful authority. This includes producing a valid oath of office and fidelity or surety bond. Until such proof is entered on the record, no jurisdiction attaches and all actions are trespass.

Conclusion & Demand:
For the reasons set forth above, all proceedings without a true injured party are void, all denials of the right to self-representation are unlawful, and all officers failing to prove their oath and bond stand in dishonor. Fraud and impersonation may not be allowed to proceed under color of law. This Court is hereby called to prove its authority on the record. Failing this, all actions are trespass and must cease.

Respectfully submitted,



Lindsey-Morgan;Taylor
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